Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

Honor to the Toiling Hand.

All honor to the toiling hand,
Or in the field or mine;
Or by the harnessed fire of steam,
Or on the heaving brine.
Whatever lights, or lurque, or plough,
Hath wrought to bless our land;
Or given around—above—below,
We owe the toiling hand.
Then honor—honor to the toiling hand!

In battles with the elements,
It breaks the stubborn sward;
It rings the forge—the shuttle throws—
And shapes the social board.
It conquers clime—it stems the wave—
And tears from every strand
The soverest, best of all we have,
Gifts of the toiling hand.
Then honor—honor to the toiling hand!

THE STORY TELLER.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Between cause and effect, philosophers maintain that there exists a just relation—and this no one can doubt—yet, for all, we cannot help sometimes wondering at the extent of the effect when compared with the smallness of the cause—

"Large streams from little fountains flow—
Tall oaks from little acorns grow!"

And this apparent insignificance in the origin of things in the world of nature, has its counterpart in the world of mind. How lighter than a feather in comparison, sometimes, is the cause which produces unhappiness! How often is the comfort of a whole family abridged by some trifling circumstance that ought not to have made a visible impression! How often is the sky darkened by a cloud which at first was no larger than a man's hand!

Causes that, to one unaffected by them, seem the most ridiculous, are permitted, week after week, and month after month, to come within the family sphere and keep it ever in a state of disturbance. Of these, perhaps the most fertile of domestic ingredients, are the fluctuations in the price of that necessary article of table comfort—BUTTER. Don't smile, grave reader, at this seeming fall in the dignity of our exordium.—Even while you smile, you may leave unobliterated some furrow that would never have marred your countenance had butter not risen, at some period in your history, to the extraordinary price of thirty-five cents a pound. Yes, our assertion is true, and we are prepared to prove what we affirm. We believe that, especially in our large cities, one of the most active causes of domestic infelicity, lies in the fluctuant state of the butter market. How many an honest citizen, or worthy matronly head of a family, has gone to market in the most amiable mood possible, and after an absence of an hour, come home sadly changed in temper, to throw a shadow over the pleasant household! And why? What cause has been potent enough to effect so sad a change? Butter has risen five cents in the pound! Yes, there lies the explanation. It is no more nor less. Butter has done it!

Flour may go up to ten dollars, beef to twenty cents, and even potatoes grow scarce at a dollar a bushel, without in the least affecting either the moral or physical comforts of Mr. and Mrs. Livewell, or affecting unpleasantly any member of their family; and these good things of life, "creature comforts," as they call them, may fall to the minimum market rate, and not produce a visible change in the thermometer of their feelings; but let there be a rise in butter, and down goes the mercury. The freezing point is thirty-seven and a half cents a pound, and "Zero" fifty. You may come within a few cents of the price at almost any time, by just looking into the face of Mr. or Mrs. Livewell, or any one of the junior Livewells, from Tom, who has just been passed into the High School, to little Em, who has been elevated to the high chair, and who likes butter with her lasses. We verily believe, that if butter were never to go above a shilling a pound, the Livewells would be the happiest people in the city, and were it to keep at thirty-five, they would be the most miserable.

'Oh, dear! what are we coming to?' said Mrs. Livewell, in the midst of a tow friends invited to spend a social evening not long since 'Butter is so terribly high! What do you think I paid for it?'

'Thirty-one?' inquired a lady present.

'Thirty-three?'

'Ah?'

'Yes, indeed! Why, did you get it for thirty-one?'

'Mrs. D—— told me she paid thirty-one for excellent butter this morning,' said the lady.

'Thirty-one! Then I was cheated; that's all! Did you get it for that?'

'I only paid twenty-five.'

'Twenty-five!' Mrs. Livewell actually arose to her feet. 'Twenty-five did you say?' There was a look of profound astonishment on her face. 'Was it good butter?'

'I never tasted better. But I have it engaged,' returned the lady.

'Engaged? Oh! For the whole season?'

'Yes. A man comes to the door every week, and serves me at a uniform price, no matter whether the market be high or low.'

Mrs. Livewell sat down again, and the expression of her face changed.

'I don't like that plan,' said she. 'I tried it once, but I don't like it. It does well enough when butter's high, but to be paying a quarter for all your butter when the market is glutted with the very first quality for twenty and twenty-two, and even as low as sixteen, is not so pleasant, as I have experienced.'

'But,' said the lady, 'take the season through, and I believe it comes cheaper. Besides, it's a great convenience to have a good article served to you regularly. This running through the market twice a week, tasting butter at every tub, is a terrible annoyance.'

'I'm sure,' returned Mrs. Livewell, 'it wasn't a cent cheaper to us. Indeed, I know it cost us a great deal more than when we took the rise and fall of the market. How much do you use a week?'

'Five pounds,' replied the lady.

'It takes eight for our table every blessed week, besides three or four pounds for cooking. It's a terrible tax! When the price is down as low as twenty cents, I don't mind it; but to be paying thirty or thirty-three is dreadful! I really feel unhappy about it.'

'A pound of butter,' spoke up Mr. Livewell, at this part of the conversation, 'is never worth over a quarter, and to charge more, is downright cheatery. If I had anything to do with law-making, I'd fix that as the highest limit.'

'And a barrel of flour at six dollars,' said the lady, who had joined in the conversation.

'Well, yes—or seven dollars, if you choose But butter should never be suffered to go above twenty-five cents. That is the very maximum price.'

'By the way,' said Mr. Livewell, at this part of the conversation, drawing, as he spoke, a slip of paper from his pocket, 'I met with something to-day that is quite *apropos* to the subject. The fact is, the public mind is getting awake to this great imposition, and there will be a salutary reaction before long. The time for reform is at no great distance.'

Mr. Livewell then read an account of some experiments made in the production of butter from grass and hay by a direct chemical process.

'There's a better time coming, you see,' he remarked, as he carefully refolded the slip of paper, a light playing over his face; 'or, as the song has it—

"A good time coming, boys,
Wait a little longer."

At no very distant period we shall dispense with the agency of the cow in this important matter altogether. And think what a saving that will be! Men of intelligence and enterprise will then come into the business, and we shall have a true competition—not such as exists among plodding farmers and dairy-men, who keep on in the beaten track from generation to generation, as if there were no such thing as improvement. By this new method, you see that a large per centage more of butter is obtained from a ton of hay than when fed to cows. And this is no more than might be reasonably inferred, for it is plain that the animal must abstract a portion for their own subsistence.'

'How soon,' inquired Mrs. Livewell, seriously, 'will this new method be adopted?'

'Immediately, without doubt. The thing has been tried and proved. I shouldn't wonder if in six months we had a large establishment capable of supplying the whole city with milk, butter and cream, at half the usual prices.'

'Delightful!' exclaimed Mrs. Livewell. 'Oh, I wish it were to-morrow! How much we are indebted to science!'

The conversation was interrupted here by the entrance of refreshments in the inviting shape of a couple of pyramids of ice-cream and a basket of choice cakes. Instantly the price of butter was forgotten—at least by all except the Livewells—and conversation, by a natural impulse, took a new and more generally agreeable direction.

Now, the Livewells are not pennurious people by any means. Five or six dollars were spent for these refreshments without a feeling of regret for the cost. In fact, money ever passed freely for all their wants or pleasures, except in the single instance we have adduced. Only when butter was named, did the usually open hand become affected by a sudden contraction. Canvas-backs at a dollar and a half a pair were often on their table; venison steaks smoked on their chafing-dish; and, indeed, the first and often dearest articles of the season were indulged without a thought of the cost coming in to mar their enjoyments—unless, indeed, butter happened to be as high as thirty-three at the time—Alas for a good digestion when this was the case!

Bright and early on the morning after Mrs. Livewell had been gladdened by the news of a great anticipated reform, by which cows and farmers could be dispensed with, that lady started for the market-house, in order to obtain her usual supply of butter. It did not escape her notice, as she came in the vicinity of Market street, that nearly all the bearers of butter-kettles who were wending their ways homeward, had sober faces. This was ominous of another rise, and caused a depression of at least two degrees in the thermometer of the lady's feelings.

'What's butter?' she asked, after entering the market-house and passing down a short distance to the stand of a Chester county farmer, who always sold an article of undoubted excellence.

'Thirty-seven and a half, ma'am,' replied the farmer.

'What!' Mrs. Livewell drew herself up and looked seriously at the man. 'I only paid you thirty-three on Saturday, and that was a shocking price.'

'Butter's riz, ma'am,' replied the farmer, with a comical leer. He could afford to be in a good humor, for he had nearly a hundred pounds in his tub, and knew, to a moral certainty, that it would go off whether Mrs. Livewell bought or not.

'Won't you take thirty-five for four pounds?'

'No, ma'am, not for twenty. Butter is butter these times.'

Mrs. Livewell was just on the point of startling the ears of the farmer by an announciation of the important discovery that had been made, and which was to bring about a new order of things in the butter line, when she found herself surrounded by a jostling, eager crowd of butter-seekers, all nearly as much disturbed by the rise in the market as herself.

'I'll try further,' she murmured, disengaging herself from the little knot of people that were pressing upon her, and moving down the market. She knew all the good butter-tubs from Eighth street to Fourth, but, alas! there was no variation in price. There seemed to have been a combination among the dealers to extort money from the good citizens of Philadelphia, and in her heart she felt that the offence was as justly indictable as swindling. Three pounds, instead of four, the usual half-weekly supply, were purchased, after nearly three-quarters of an hour had been consumed in the search for good butter at thirty-five.

'Bless me, Kate, what has kept you so long?' was the grave salutation of Mr. Livewell, as his wife entered, half an hour after the usual breakfast time. 'I was just going. It's too late for me to be away from business.'

Mrs. Livewell's feelings were not in a condition to bear a much heavier pressure than they were already sustaining; and it is hardly, therefore, a matter of wonder that she made a fretful reply, communicating, as she did so, the painful fact that butter had risen to thirty-seven and a half.

'Thirty-seven!' exclaimed Mr. Livewell, retreating a pace or two.

'Yes, thirty-seven. I didn't buy but three pounds, and that is as much as I intend to get until Saturday, so you may all make the most of it you can.'

Mrs. Livewell threw aside her bonnet and shawl carelessly. The shawl was cast upon a table, where the nurse had spilled some milk while feeding the baby, and it took to an amount equal to four or five pounds of butter. Mrs. Livewell saw in a moment the damage that had been done. Lifting the shawl, she looked at it half indifferently, and then said, as she threw it again from her—

'Ruined! But it can't be helped now, and so there's no use in being unhappy about it.'

As Mrs. Livewell descended to the breakfast-room, the serious fact of the rise in butter again took the uppermost place in her thoughts, and left her in no humor to bear the restlessness of the children, who were hungry and impatient from having had to wait nearly half an hour beyond the usual breakfast hour.

The table was already furnished with two plates of the fresh butter, each containing half a pound. One of them was peremptorily ordered off, and the other piece cut in two.

When the hot cakes arrived, they were pronounced 'swimming in butter.' Not one of the children, however, from Tom down to Em, were willing to believe this.

'See, ma,' said Tom, 'there isn't hardly any butter on my cake.'

'Take molasses, then. Butter is too dear to be used after your fashion.'

'I don't like molasses,' replied Tom, in a most interesting whine.

'Then don't eat it,' said the mother, her voice expressing anything but an amiable temper.

'Can't I have more butter?'

'No, not a particle more,' was answered most positively.

Tom, at this, threw down his knife and looked sulky, whereupon his father ordered him to leave the table.

'I want some more butter,' said little Em, unappalled by the fate of Tom.

'There's butter enough on your cakes,' replied the mother.

'No there ain't. I want some more butter.'

'Well, you can't have any more. Here's molasses.'

'I don't want molasses. Give me more butter.'

'No, not a particle more.'

Em showed her disappointment by screaming to the extent of her vocal capacity.

'You may scream from now until Doomsday,' said Mrs. Livewell, coolly, 'but you'll get no more butter. I declare, I never saw the like; you all seem to think that butter was made to be eaten like so much meat.'

'I don't like these cakes,' broke in Katy, next older than Em, who was still screaming madly. And the little lady pushed away her plate and leaned back in her chair.

'Why don't you like them? Will you hush, Em!'

The first sentence was a calm interrogation; the last, an angry exclamation.

'I want more butter,' said Katy.

'Well, you won't get any more. Your cakes are swimming now.'

Katy began to whine, and Em continued her undiminished scream.

'If you don't hush, I'll——!' exclaimed Mr. Livewell, suddenly losing all patience and laying his hand heavily upon Em.

The threat of unuttered consequence did not in the least appal the little rebel, if the continuance of her ear-piercing screams gave any clue to the state of her feelings.

'I can't stand this!' fell, at length, from the over-tried father's lips, and rising up quickly, he seized Em with a determined grip, and in a wonderfully short space of time, landed her in the chamber above, where he left her to cry it out by herself. As he came down, his eyes rested for a moment or two upon his hat, which hung in the passage, and he felt strongly inclined to seize upon it and beat a hurried retreat; but he resisted the temptation, and again entered the breakfast-room. Mrs. Livewell looked distressed, and the two remaining children wore a rebellious aspect. The latter, however, fully warned by the fate of Tom and Em, were silent, and ate, with an evident want of relish, the cakes said to be 'swimming in butter.' Upon this point, it is but fair to remark, there were two opinions.

Alas! what a tempest of unhappy feelings had the advance of four cents a pound in butter awakened in the breast of nearly every member of this family. The bouquet of flowers which Mrs. Livewell brought that morning in market, cost more than the whole advance on four pounds, the usual quantity purchased. This bouquet had been thown on the mantlepiece carelessly, and while she was making her children miserable by stinting them in their allowance of butter, the baby was tearing the flowers to pieces and strewing the leaves upon the floor. The destruction caused only a passing murmur. Strange habitude of mind!

Yet Mrs. Livewell does not stand alone. She is the representative of a class, and that a very large one, with whom the price of butter throws brightness or gloom over the domestic circle.

Not loud, but deep were the anathemas uttered by Mr. Livewell against the shameful extortions of the farmers and the dairy-men, as he hurried towards his store. Hopefully and earnestly did he look forward to the time when a milk and butter laboratory would be established in Philadelphia, and the city be guaranteed a full supply of the latter article at a fair rate.—Full of this new idea, on the next morning their milk-man was over persuaded to disappoint the remainder of his customers to let them have a gallon of cream for their new experiment. An effort had been made to keep the juveniles in ignorance of what was going on; but they had seen the churn, and with the wonderful instinct of children, seemed at once to comprehend its mysteries, and to understand that it was to be used in the morning. So, when the experiment was to be tried, they were there, from Tom down to Em, notwithstanding they had been told a dozen times by their mother to go away up stairs and remain until called. Of course, each one felt desirous of assisting in the new and interesting work; and as all could not get hold of the handle of the churn at once, not a little pushing, scolding, quarreling and crying took place, in the midst of which Mr. Livewell, who was a decided man when fairly arroused, turned the whole posse of them out of the room. Finally, the gallon of cream was poured into the churn, and Mr. Livewell commenced the operation of turning. Most faithfully did he work for five minutes, when the top was removed, and the heads of the husband and wife came together in rather a jarring contact, as each sought eagerly to see the four or five pounds lumps of sweet butter, all ready for the table, swimming about in the novel machine. For a moment or two they saw only sparks, then a thick mass become visible, floating on the surface of the buttermilk.

'Try a little longer,' said Mrs. Livewell.

'Five minutes he told me was ample. I don't believe the cream is good.'

'Oh, yes, I know the cream is good,' returned the wife. 'You must churn longer.'

And so the lid was put down, and the patent butter-maker again set in operation and worked for five minutes, during the whole of which time Em and Katy were pounding and calling on the out side of the door.

'Now I guess it's come,' said Mr. Livewell, as he took out his pocket-handkerchief and wiped the perspiration from his forehead, while Mrs. Livewell proceeded to inspect the contents of the churn. But, alas! there was nothing within that was familiar to their eyes as butter. In its place was a thick, soft mass, that bore some slight resemblance to the article they sought. While pondering over this and wondering what it could mean, a gleam of light came into the mind of Mr. Livewell. She remembered having heard some one say, that after butter was churned it had to be removed from the butter-milk, and all the wattery particles forced out by some sort of kneading or compressing. So she took out the buttery mass, which weighed some two pounds, and putting it in a dish, worked it with a spoon until it came to the consistence of good firm lard. A little salt was added, after which breakfast was served and the children admitted. The pent-up curiosity of these young excitables overflowed towards the churn, and the reader will scarcely be surprised to hear that, in their scramble for its possession and the particular privilege of rotating the dasher, they mangled to throw it over and deluge the floor with butter-milk.

A little sweep followed not necessary to describe—some of our fair readers may easily imagine it—and then the expectant family gathered round the table. Butter was plenty, even though it had cost forty cents a pound, to say nothing of the labor and price of the churn. But somehow or other, it hadn't exactly a natural appearance nor taste. Mr. and Mrs. Livewell looked at each other gravely and shook their heads. The children preferred molasses after a first trial of the butter, and finally, the waiter was directed to bring in some of the genuine article.

Of course, the atmospheric churn was voted a failure, and stowed away, to become acquainted with dust and cobwebs, in the cellar, where it still reposes, 'solitary and alone.' And, of course, as the butter laboratory has not been yet established, Mr. and Mrs. Livewell and their family are still victims to the constant fluctuations in the butter market, and there seems little chance of any happy turn of events in their favor. They are still looking forward with hope to the time when hay and grass will be converted, by a cheap, quick and simple process, into butter, without all the delay, expense and nonsense attendant upon cow-feeding and milking. But we are afraid they will grow faint with looking and longing for the good time they so earnestly desire. Their case is melancholy one but they have this consolation, if consolation it be—they are but the types of a class, and that a numerous one.

VERY WET. A seaman, who had escaped a dreadful shipwreck on the coast of Maine, was asked how he felt when struggling between life and death in the waves, replied—

"Wet, madam, very wet."

"What will you take?" asked the sheriff of the culprit he was about to hang.

"Not a *drop*," was the quaint reply.

[From the Yankee Blade.]

SIMEON SIMPSON, ESQUIRE.

A TRUE SKETCH.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

Picture to yourself a tall, bony individual, twenty-five years of age or upwards, with a red face, a small gray eye, a nose nature seemed to have formed in one of her most generous moods, light hair, a hollow cheek, and a mouth—

'Excelled by none, equalled by few,'

and you have the outlines—the *literary daguerreotype*, as it were—of the subject of the present article—

SIMEON SIMPSON, ESQUIRE!

Simeon Simpson, Esq.—(some people called him briefly, 'Sim')—was one of the most moral, sober, good natured individuals New England ever produced. He was not a Quaker, although in his dress and manners he was plain and blunt moreover, he held in righteous abhorrence everything that was not strictly in accordance with the opinions inculcated into his generous soul by the excellent old gentleman his father.

In effect, Sim was his father's own son; and Sim's father was a man—

'Take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again'—

if we except the promising Simeon himself.—From his boyhood Sim had taken pride in doing as his father did, and in imitating him in every respect. He greeted his friends with the same peculiar grip of the hand; made a trumpet of his nose, when he blew it, just as his father did: held his pipe, in smoking, in the same corner of his mouth, and had the same inimitable manner of squirting through his teeth observable in the old gentleman himself; had his father's gait precisely, and we are informed his father walked as no other man ever walked before; laughed like the old man; coughed like him, winked like him, and did a thousand things beside, in a manner no man ever did before, except his father.

In short, Sim was a new edition of the old gentleman, got up on the same plan of the former work, without a single addition or correction.

The result of this was, that Sim differed from Yankees in general, in the main features by which they are distinguished. He dislikes improvement, considering everything of that description as an insult to the good sense and pious institutions of his forefathers; and was contented to live on in the same serene, tranquil way they had pursued before him, never once questioning the utility or practicability of following their example.

Some weeks ago Sim came to Boston. Every body was suprised at this, for Sim's father had always lived in the country, and was never known to go to Boston in his life. But Sim was a witness in a case which had been carried up to the higher courts, and was absolutely obliged to make a pilgrimage to the good old city of Trimount.

To have seen the preparations Mr. Simpson, Junr., made for a week's stay in Boston, one would have said he was about to make the tour of Europe and the East, or fit out an expedition for the gold regions in California. He was more than three days packing his trunk, and near thirty-six hours were consumed in taking leave of his family and seeing that he had forgotten nothing. I need not dwell upon the grief occasioned by his departure, nor repeat all the *last words* which were uttered by the family, every member of which expressed an earnest desire that he would take good care of himself, beware of getting lost, and return to them again safe and sound, within a week.

Sim arrived in Boston, and created a sensation, the effects of which will never be entirely obliterated. At that time very low, narrow collars were worn by the *ton*, but when Mr. Simpson was seen with a cravat that confined his neck to the chin, and a *dickey* which was bounded by Point Check-bone on the upper side, and by Mount Nose and the Gulf of Ivory in front, every gentleman of sense and fashion made his appearance with a similar article. Linen drapers made quite a speculation in consequence, and some hundreds of pounds of starch are said to have been consumed the following week in stiffening up their face fortifications alone.

Mr. Simpson, wishing to follow the injunctions of his economical progenitor, was determined to be at as little expense as possible during his stay in Boston. With this laudable view he called at a boarding-house in —— street, and knocked until his knuckles were sore—not observing the bell-handle—for admittance. At last the door was opened, and a dapper young man was passing into the street when Sim arrested him with—

'Here! yeou there! Is this'ere a boardin'-house?'

'Yes, sir-ree!' was the reply.

'Wall! now! if that ain't short enough, any how! But see here! don't yeou be in such a consarned hurry. Jest yeou tell me how much yeou ask for boarders—'

'I ain't the man of the house,' interrupted the dapper young man, and hurried down the street.

Sim stood gazing at him with an expression of blank wonder, asking himself what his father would do on such an occasion, when Susan came to the door. Sim repeated his questions to her; upon which she introduced him into the parlor, and called Mrs. Whittredge, telling her a gentleman had made application for board.

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The Washington arrived at New York on Monday the 8th inst. and brought dates to the 19th from Liverpool, and 20th from London.—She brought 60 passengers.

Cotton had advanced. Bread stuffs were dull. Flour had declined 1s. per bbl. Corn no change. Lard in fair demand, at the late reduced rates. New prime mess Pork much wanted. The share market improves daily, and closes buoyant—There are buyers of ten times the amount of stock offering.

Owing to an immense accumulation of specie in the Bank of England, amounting to nearly fifteen millions pounds, to the favorable appearance of political affairs in France, and to the tendency to a slight improvement in the manufacturing districts, the English funds have risen nearly 1 per ct.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 1st Feb.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence was still lying at Southampton.

There is no news of importance from Ireland. The trial of Duffy was still proceeding.

FRANCE.—Paris was profoundly tranquil on the 19th. Bixio, late President of the National Assembly, has been appointed Minister of Commerce. Gen. Oudinot had declined going to St. Petersburg as Ambassador. Emile Girardin did not appear in the contemplated Cabinet—Marshal Bugeaud was to be appointed to the command of the army of the Alps. Gen. Cavaignac was to receive the elevation of a Marshal of France.

According to the latest returns, Napoleon would have received five millions five hundred thousand votes; Cavaignac, one million five hundred thousand; Ledru Rollin, Raspail and Lamartine, five hundred thousand votes between them.

The new President of the Republic was to be proclaimed on the 21st. New cabinets would be announced immediately afterward. Odillon Barrot was to be at the head of the new government, and Lamartine was spoken of as likely to be put in nomination as Vice President of the Republic.

M. Beaumont, Minister of the French Republic to England, under Cavaignac, left London on the 18th, having resigned his position in consequence of the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency.

The Paris advices state that there was an increase of commercial classes of the metropolis, and of the departments. Large bona fide purchases of French funds have been made, which are still on the rise.

Our advices from Havre to the 18th, mention that business continued to improve daily since the election of Bonaparte, and prices of staple articles were on the advance.

SPAIN.—The Emperor of Russia had refused to acknowledge the Queen of Spain, and the Envoy from Madrid was to leave St. Petersburg on the 17th Dec.

The Carlist had received some slight reverses, but generally the cause of the Conde de Montemolin was prospering.

ITALY.—The affairs of Italy every day become more involved and menacing. King Charles Albert had been obliged to yield to the ultra Liberals, and to commission Gioberpi to form a cabinet.

Rome continued tranquil on the 5th inst. On the evening of that day, the deputation sent by the Chambers and Municipality to invite the Pope to return to Rome, left that capital for Gaeta.

An extraordinary meeting of the Chamber of Deputies of Rome was held 8th Dec., convoked to hear a report of the deputation sent to Gaeta, from which it appeared that the members of the deputation were stopped at, and not permitted to enter the Neapolitan territory. The members then forwarded a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, requesting permission to wait on the Pope, to which a reply was returned, stating that his Holiness had left Rome of his own accord—that he could not receive the deputation—but continued to pray the Almighty to bless our country on Rome and the Roman states. The deputation not having been enabled to accomplish its mission, returned.

The Pope still remained at Gaeta, surrounded by diplomatists. No less than 29 cardinals were assembled to give their advice to his Holiness.

Corvalho, the French Envoy to the Pope, had returned to Paris, after accomplishing his mission. The Pope was still at Gaeta, with the King of Naples, but expressed his intention eventually to take refuge in France. In the meantime a Provisional Government was proclaimed at Rome.

Vienna despatches of the 11th December inform us that the Russian fleet appeared off Trieste, for the purpose of suppressing the liberty of the Venetians by bombarding.

NAPLES AND SICILY. The settlement of the Neapolitan and Sicilian question is far from being arranged.

HUNGARY. The accounts from Hungary are most contradictory. It appears certain that no decisive battle has been fought. The general inactivity of the Imperial troops continued.—The Hungarians on their part were busily occupied in forming fortifications, and in collecting provisions for the impending American Army by cajolery or starvation.

THE AUGUSTA BANK ROBBERY.

We last week published a statement that the Augusta Bank had been robbed, but forbore to detail many of the particulars for obvious reasons. We have now to say that one of the robbers has been discovered and most of the money recovered. The amount of money stolen was $21,338 in specie, and $1,025 in bills belonging to the Augusta Bank, and $4,6[illegible] in bills and checks belonging to the Traders Bank. This statement embraces the entire amount abstracted. A report in circulation that a portion of the Augusta Bank bills was taken is untrue.

It seems that the bank was robbed by two young men belonging to Charlestown, Mass. Their names are Frederic Augustus Wingate, aged 22 years, and Edward Wingate, aged 18 years, brothers. They conceived the design of robbing while the new safe was building in Boston. One of them contrived to get possession of the true key (from a person at work upon the safe) for a moment, for which he took an impression of it in wax. From this impression another key was made. They then watched the progress of the safe till sold, when one of them followed it to Augusta. When the safe arrived in the block of buildings in which the bank is to be, it was in process of erection. The burglar had every opportunity to mark the construction and location of the bank vault and improved his chance so well as to attract observation on the part of the workmen. He was here several times during the fall, and stopped one night at Philbrook's tavern, where he entered his name as "E. Augustus." He finally left without [illegible] which would warrant the finding of a bill of indictment, and the plunder would have remained hidden forever, had not one of the burglars disclosed it.

We content ourselves with simply detailing the incidents connected with this affair.—[Age.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 16, 1849.

"Neither man nor angel can discern
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone."

So sang the blind poet; but since the writing of Paradise Lost, times have changed. By implications, whose falsity is palpable to the merest schoolboy, men of the federal party charge upon their political opponents the very crimes by which their own party endeavor to secure and strengthen its power. Professions of virtuous principles are made by men expecting to be placed high in authority, and when they succeed these *professions* are accompanied by *acts* which have been branded by the voice of the people with infamy. Men may obtain power by advocating principles to which they are at heart opposed; but the same popular vote that raised them to power, will condemn the actions which flow from principles that, until now, they have *found it* necessary to conceal. Hypocrisy walks no more "*invisible*;" neither walks it in shadow; but it walks openly, and beneath the blaze of the noonday sun. The whig party will have come into power under a stolen *democratic banner*. They professed to throw aside all their old party issues, selected a man as a candidate for the Presidency supposed to be more favorable to democratic, than whig measures, that would be a no-party president; *that* banner is now thrown to the ground, and they begin to talk of the old issues, and of the highest places in authority. This is a sign of the times.

In reference to office holders, the party about to come into power have said, that men who bear their honors meekly, and who strive to accomplish the ends for which they were appointed to their stations, need not fear the axe of proscription. That party has said, the doctrine of rotation in office should cease to influence the decisions of the appointing powers. They have said, the patronage of Government should be no longer prostituted to party purposes. Well, possibly Gen. Taylor will prove himself the president of the people, and not of a mere party, but the whigs do not expect it. Their actions show that they were not sincere in their professions, and that they do not expect that he will carry out the principles upon which he was elected, or that the rest will be with him is he honest and capable. Already, those that first nominated him, and the whigs that came in at the eleventh hour, are engaged in a quarrel about the spoils.

It is not that we are opposed to the doctrine of rotation. It is not that we fear whig office-holders, or their influence, even if every responsible station in the country should be filled by our political opponents. It is not that we oppose the proscription always practiced by the whigs; but what we *do* oppose, is the contemptible cowardice and hypocrisy displayed by party leaders who are afraid to avow the principles by which they are actuated. We are opposed to men who have traversed the country, pledging themselves to principles which they were not worthy to maintain, and from which, judging from the past and present, they will prove shamefully recreant.

Hypocrisy, says a French writer, is an homage paid by vice to virtue. The whigs have a knowledged the supremacy of our principles; they have pulled themselves upon the community as true worshipers of democracy. By their fruits will the people judge them.

The democratic party have no sympathy for federal measures. They detest "the funding system, and the banking system," which are as favorite plans with the federalists now, as they ever were; and if, agree with John Adams, in the opinion that these projects, "which are the work of the federalists, have introduced more corruption and injustice than any other cause." But the federalists are once more seated upon the throne of power. The people will have placed important trusts in their hands, and if it were possible, we might expect a revival of the odious doctrines to which we have alluded. The coming administration will be big with the fate of the nation. The Union may tremble, but it will not fall. The Constitution may be blotted out, but the people will re-write it. A bank or some other institution, equally odious, may rise upon the ruins of the old one, but it will not long meet with success. The [illegible] will [illegible] upon the people, [illegible] will throw off the burden, and repudiate those who placed it upon their shoulders. The voice of American freemen has been emphatically expressed against the doctrines of federalism; they will re-utter again and again their "veto," until the monster shall be driven from the Union, to reign no more, forever.

A letter received in Boston, from the Travellers' Rest, on the Gold Region, says—"I intend to go [illegible] *where I can get gold!*" The writer says that those who land on the coast with money in their pockets, do very well, but advises no one to come, unless he can calculate upon a surplus after paying for his passage.

☞ The astounding news which the government dare not publish is, that a man, name unknown, has found *one lump* of gold weighing 250 lbs., valued at $[illegible],000!!!

☞ It is reported that A. H. Sevier, late senator from Arkansas, and commissioner under the treaty with Mexico, died on the first of January.

CONGRESS. In the Senate, on Wednesday, nothing interesting.

In the House, the speaker announced the first business in order to be the motion to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Gott's slavery resolution was passed, and postponed to this day. The question for reconsideration being called for, Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Stewart of Michigan, and Mr. Lincoln to offer amendments. The amendment of Mr. Lincoln was very long.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, insisted that congress had no right to interfere with the slave traffic in the district.

Mr. Giddings inquired of Mr. S. if he desired a continuance of slavery in the district.

Mr Smith replied that his views were well known on the subject, and was ready to act when the time came. He was opposed, he said, to leaving the matter to the free or slave negroes of the district.

Mr. Sawyer followed in a sensible speech, and moved that the previous question be sustained. The yeas and nays were taken, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Botts moved that the resolution lie on the table—negatived. Other motions to the same effect were negatived. The subject was then passed over.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE BUCKEYE STATE—Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9—P. M.—Mr. Whitman from the committee appointed yesterday to assist the governor in counting the vote, attempted to read a report, seconded by six of the democratic members of the committee, in which he set forth the reasons for rejecting the vote of the country of Lorain, the principal one being that the returns were not sealed. Weller was declared hereupon to have 280 majority, but the speaker immediately arose and pronounced the report out of order—that the committee was only appointed to *assist* the Speaker, with no right to report. Hereupon a scene of great confusion ensued in consequence of various members of the opposite parties insisting on being heard. It is required in the legislature for the space of forty minutes, during which no definite idea could be gathered of the views of either party, such was the violence of declamation on all hands, with repeated calls to order, Whitman declaring all the time his determination to be heard at all hazards. Threats of force, and mutual charges of corruption were the order of the hour. Finally, the speaker agreed to the reading of the report, and this was followed by resolutions for appointing a joint committee to make further examination into the subject. Whitman spoke in an excited manner for two hours. *The speaker then rose and declared Sidney Ford elected governor of Ohio.* While he was thus engaged, Messrs. Archibald, Whitman and others attempted to interrupt the speaker with furious gestures, words and oaths—charging him with having violated his oath of office, &c. &c. The Convention finally broke up in the midst of the greatest excitement.

The House was immediately called to order, but took a recess. The senators also repaired to the senate chamber, and soon after adjourned.

The House proposition to appoint a joint committee to examine the governor's vote was finally laid on the table—42 to 32. The speaker again announced the election of Ford.

PENNSYLVANIA. William Jack, democrat, is elected clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. This was done only by the absence of one whig member. Mr McCleary, democrat, wanted one of being chosen sergeant at arms.

The vote by which James Cooper, whig, was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Cameron, was, on the third ballot, Cooper 66, Richard Brodhead 60, Stevens 3.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—We understand that the President of the United States has issued the usual circular to the senators of the United States, requesting them to meet in the senate chamber on the 5th of March next.—It is then customary to receive and act upon the nominations which the President may make for members of the cabinet, &c. The following is a copy of the circular above referred to.—*Intelligencer.*

To the Senators of the United States respectively:

Washington, Jan. 2, 1849.

Sir,—Objects interesting to the United States requiring that the senate should be in session on Monday the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the executive, your attendance in the senate chamber, in this city, on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is accordingly requested. JAMES K. POLK.

The two story wooden building on the lower end of Maine wharf, in Portland city, belonging to Turner & Cahoon, and until lately occupied by them, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Soon after, the "Magazine," a large wooden building on Union wharf, used for storage, was destroyed. The building was leased by Joseph Hamblin, who had quite a large quantity of hay in it. There was also a quantity of molasses, over three hundred hogsheads of which belonged to Smith & Hussey, and 250 bbls. belonging to Josiah S. Little, and a few bbls. to S. W. Porter, all of which, together with the hay, were destroyed. A schooner, lying at one of the wharves, took fire, and her foremast was cut away in order to save the vessel.

Widow Haney's old house was burnt in Bangor, and Abner Plummer's house and cooper's shop in Orono, Me.; loss on the latter $1000, no insurance.

☞ Judge ALLEN has resigned his office as Judge of the District Court. The members of Penobscot Bar have recommended J. W. Hathaway, Esq., to fill the vacancy.—Democrat.

From the Philadelphia Ledger Washington letter, Jan. 7:—

"The happy conclusion of a satisfactory postal arrangement with Great Britain, and the invitation which, in it, is held out to France to join in a tripartite convention with England and the United States, have induced the President, I believe, to send with the steamer leaving New York on Wednesday, 10th, instructions to Mr. Bancroft to repair at once from London to Paris to negotiate jointly with Mr. Rush a postal treaty with the French republic. The instructions have been prepared in the post office department, by Mr. Johnson, and we shall no doubt have an early treaty—in season to be ratified during this session.

Now that we have peace with Mexico we have a war in congress as to the manner in which we procured it. Mr. Walker, acting on the principle of the celebrated General *Montecuculi*, that in order to make war three things are necessary—money, then—money, and last—money, levied duties on imposts, effecting thereby three things, which stamp the measure forever as a most ingenious one, viz:

1st. The duties he imposed were, in regard to the American and European merchants who paid them, a *remission* of duties; for they were less than the duties they had been in a habit of paying, and admitting many articles, which, under the Mexican tariff, were altogether prohibited.

2d. The duties so levied were no tax on the Mexican people, against whom we did not pretend to make war, because it gave them the means of purchasing foreign goods and produce at cheaper rates than they were accustomed to, and enabled them to exchange their own on better terms.

And 3d. The duties so raised were particularly distressing to the Mexican government, (our chief and only opponent,) because they not only curtailed the Mexican revenue for the time being, but also for the next two or three years to come, and made it thus the interest of Mexico to come at once to terms.

For all this the President and his secretary of the treasury are now to be [illegible] as usurpers by a special committee of the house, in order, perhaps, to counterbalance the brilliant acquisitions—the result of the war. The committee will lay themselves out, and will have valuable counsel—perhaps from senators profoundly learned in the law; but they will not report, I am inclined to think, before the first of March, so as to give the administration and its friends in both houses an opportunity of refuting the charge. History will probably be a more impartial vindicator than the committee of congress."

GOLD DOLLARS.

Since we called the attention of the public to the coining of Gold Dollars, recommended some years ago by the President of the United States, we observe that the Press are urging the question upon the attention of Congress. The following, from the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger, is so appropriate, that we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers:

"There is one thing that we hope, among other good things, may grow out of the gold discoveries in California, and that is, that some member of Congress may be induced to take up the recommendation of the President, made some years ago, and introduce a bill authorizing the coining of *gold dollars*. By this means this beautiful and precious metal may find its way even among the poorest in society, and hundreds that now rarely think of laying by a dollar, will have an incentive to saving that cannot fail to result favorably. But another and more important effect of such coinage would be the aid that the bank reformers throughout the Union would derive from it as lessening the necessity of small bank notes. All feel the evil consequences of small note currency, and none suffer more from it than those least able to bear its losses. Still small notes have advocates, on the ground that they are convenient as small remittances. If, however, their places were supplied by gold dollars, bills of a denomination less than five dollars might readily be dispensed with—There would then exist no difficulty of remitting it through the mail, and in sums of one dollar, without any increase of postage. Who, then, will be the fortunate man in Congress, to make the first move in this business? With gold dollars in place of one dollar notes—and especially such miserable trash as our city is cursed with—the currency of those handling small sums would be greatly improved, and the interests of the poor substantially protected.—Pennsylvania, we have little doubt, judging from the loud complaint on all hands against our ragged and depreciated bills of one, two and three dollars, will second any such attempt of Congress, by prohibiting the circulation of all bills within the State of a denomination less than five dollars. Who would not prefer a *gold* dollar to the paper promise to pay one?" Pennsylvania Paper.

The director and assayer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia report that the specimens of *cinnabar* or quicksilver ore, from California, yield one per cent of their weight in pure mercury. The mines of Almaden, in Spain, yield only ten per cent.

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS. From Dec. 22 to Jan. 6, thirteen days, the number of interments from cholera in the city was 939. From Dec. 13 to 22 there was an average of 44 deaths a day in the charity hospital—much less than in 1832.

The Ohio Cultivator declares one of its subscribers in Adams county, Mr. John Lowry, raised, last season, the vast crop of 1500 bushels of Indian corn on eleven acres of ground, or 136 1-4 bushels per acre.

For the Democrat.

DISTRICT COURT.

COL. MILLETT:—The District Court closed its session in this place on Wednesday last.—Six cases were presented to the jury, some of unusual interest, and occupying much time, and a large amount of questions were disposed of by the Court.

His Honor, Judge Cole, presided. It was his first effort upon the bench, and if it be but a prelude to, and an earnest of his future course, the community may well congratulate themselves upon his appointment to the important station he now occupies.

While the members of the bar, and others, who knew Judge Cole, had great confidence in his fitness for the place, it may be safely said that *all* were most happily disappointed, not only in the tact, readiness, and legal learning he displayed, but in his great facility for dispatching business, and his uncommon clearness in his charges to the jury, both upon the law and facts, presenting as he did, in every instance, both in such a manner as to entirely satisfy counsel upon either side that the rights of their clients had been fairly laid before the Jury, without prejudice, and with that distinctness which could not be misunderstood by the most common mind.

It is not the intention to eulogize Judge Cole, nor would the above have been written but for the request of many members of the bar, who in common with the writer of this note, ask you to insert the same in your paper, believing that it is due to every faithful public officer, that his acts should be made known to those who are interested. A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

We copy the following historical description of the newly elected president of the French Republic, from a compilation made by the New York Tribune:

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, son of Louis, Ex-King of Holland, was born on the 20th of April, 1803. His god-parents were the Emperor and Maria Louisa, and during his childhood he was an especial favorite of the former. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he stood beside him on the Champ de Mars, and when embraced by him for the last time, at Malmaison, the young Louis, then a boy of seven years, wished to follow him at all hazards. When the family were banished from France, his mother removed to Augsburg, where he received a good German education. He was afterward taken to Switzerland, where he obtained the right of citizenship, and commenced a course of military studies. After the July Revolution, by which he was a second time proscribed from France he visited Italy in company with his brother, and in 1831 took part in a popular insurrection against the Pope. This movement failed, but he succeeded in making his escape, and, his brother dying at Forli the same year, he visited England, and afterward returned to Switzerland, where for two or three years, he contented himself with writing political and military works, which do not appear to have been extensively read. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt in 1832, gave a new impulse to his ambitious hopes. His first revolutionary attempt, at Strasburg, in October, 1836, completely failed, but after a short imprisonment in Paris, he was sent to this country. The illness of his mother occasioned his return the following year, and after a visit to Switzerland, he took up his residence in England until his second attempt at Boulogne, in 1840.

In this affair several of his followers were killed, and he was himself taken and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Castle of Ham. The particulars of his escape in May 1846, after an incarceration of six years, are well known. From that time until the end of September last, when he was returned as a Deputy to the National Assembly from the Department of the Seine, he resided in England. A late London journal, in describing his mode of life, gives the following not very flattering account:

"He was unscrupulous in contracting obligations which were wholly beyond his means of payment; and his most serious pursuit was the study of alchemy, by which he expected to arrive at the discovery of his philosopher's stone. So vigorously did he prosecute this exploded science, at a house which he had fitted up as a laboratory at Camberwell, and so firm was his faith in the charlatan empiric whom he employed to aid him in transmitting the baser metals into gold, that he is said to have actually appropriated his revenues in anticipation, and to have devoted the first milliard of his gains to the payment of the national debt of France, in order to acquire thus an imperial throne by purchase!"

The large majority by which he was elected a Representative astonished every one, and gave his followers the first encouragement to bring forth his name as a candidate for the Presidency. To defeat the acknowledged Republican party, he received also the support of the Legitimists and Orleanists, and those combined influences have elected him by an immense majority.—The rest must be left to Time and Fate.

Orders were received at New York on Monday morning week, from Washington, directing the U. S. revenue cutter Ewing to sail immediately for California. She was got in readiness in a few hours and proceeded down the bay, but was compelled to anchor at quarantine and wait for the first fair wind.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT. The Rev. Mr. Rosser, in the course of a sermon preached in North Carolina, eloquently detailed the gallant services of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, and added, "I pray God he may be elected." Here the preacher paused, waiting for a hearty "Amen." But as his hearers looked rather dubious, he added, with the skill of a politician, "to eternal salvation, by faith and good works," and he sat down. A democrat arose and struck up the familiar hymn, "Come on, my partners in distress." A hearty laugh ensued.

SILVER MINES OF CALIFORNIA. We have heard a great deal of the gold in California, but we hear a story about silver there, which, if true, is much more attractive than that of gold. For the benefit of those who are about to seek their fortunes there, we give it as it is. The St. Louis Republican says: "A gentleman, who has spent some years of his life in Mexico, has sent us a communication, the substance of which is, that in 1840 he was in the city of Mexico.—While there he heard much of the existence of gold mines in that country. In 1840, while Mr. Bustamente was looking over the ancient records preserved within the palace, he found a memorial from Upper California to the head of government, signed by one of the missionaries in that region, in which he gave a narrative of the discovery of an immense vein of *native silver*. Great masses of this ore were found on the surface of the earth, some of which were equal in weight to twenty quintals (20,000,) and there were many indications of a permanent vein of this ore. In reply to this communication, the record goes on to state that the government instructed the missionary to have the mine of silver covered up, and that its existence should be kept a profound secret, under penalty of death. The government gave as a reason for this injunction, that if the existence of such immense mineral wealth in California should become known to the people of the city of Mexico, such would be the tendency of emigration to that quarter that the safety of the city might be greatly endangered." This is the substance of the communication. The materials for a discovery of the whereabouts of this precious deposit of silver are very scanty, nor do the records supply any clew to them; but as California is soon to be overrun with adventurers, in search of sudden and easily acquired wealth, perhaps it would be well enough for them to take this matter into the account of possible discoveries.
Cincinnati Atlas.

INFLUENCE OF THE RAIL ROAD.—The trade of Danville and Lewiston is developing itself astonishingly. Flour, molasses, and other West India products, are selling at Lewiston, we are told, at cheaper rates than at Hollowell or Augusta. Teams are met on the road, coming in from Sandy River, Leeds, Winthrop, and even the back part of Hollowell, after supplies. Flour, we are also told, can be bought at Lewiston, at half a dollar less the barrel, than at Augusta.—One dealer, who has heretofore considered fifteen bbls. a full winter supply for his customers, has this winter found himself under the necessity of laying in a supply of *three hundred barrels!*—Argus.

☞ We learn that the Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, have (through the agency of John Mussey Esq.) made a further contract for some 1200 tons of Rails sufficient for the use of the Road to complete the track to Paris Cape; and on terms that are quite satisfactory to the Board.—Argus.

The introduction of iron for the first story of stores, is becoming very common. At the corner of Centre and Duane streets, New York, a large edifice is going up with a front on each street, *entirely of cast iron.*

PARSON MURRAY.—The first Universalist preacher in Boston, and perhaps in the United States, was the Rev. John Murray; and he was at first regarded with a kind of horror, as if he were scarcely human. One day passing along the street, he encountered a woman procuring a pitcher of water at the street pump, and, feeling thirsty, he solicited the favor of a draught. This was readily accorded; and on handing him the pitcher the woman perceived who the gentleman was. 'You are Mr. Murray, sir, I believe.'—'Yes, madam.' 'Pray, sir, give me leave to ask you one question.' 'Certainly, with all my heart.' 'Do you really and sincerely believe, Mr Murray, that every body will be saved?'—Applying the pitcher to his lips, and thoroughly quenching his thirst, he politely returned it, and then slowly and deliberately replied—'Madam, ...if God is willing,...and *you* have no objection,...I think they *will*.'

THE REVOLT IN INDIA. The revolt against the British authorities in India is rapidly extending. A formidable native army is organizing to take the field against the British, of whom an army of 30,000 were collected on the Sutlej, and the commander-in-chief, Lord Gough, was expected at the headquarters on the 9th of Nov.—Lord Dalhousie had already proceeded in person to the upper provinces. Some very serious fighting will take place before the *insurrection* is completely put down. About 5000 additional troops will leave England in January for Bombay.

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE POST & JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

At market during the week, 775 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 23 Cows and Calves, and 5000 Sheep. No Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra at $6 50—first quality, $6—second quality, $5 50—third quality, $5.
Stores—Yearlings $—2 years old $13 a $15—3 years old $17 a $22.
Working Oxen—Sales at $87, $ 2 and $98.
Cows and Calves—$25, $27, $31, and $52.
Sheep—Sales at $1 75, $4 and 1 25—one lot at $5 50.

Influenza and Consumption.

It is indeed, a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds; yet we find hundreds, nay, thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger—And first, you have what you consider a slight cold; you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it.

For influenza it is the very best medicine in the world.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w37

MARRIAGES.

In Lovell, by Rev. S. W. Pearce, Mr. Geo. Haskell to Miss Zilpha A. Holden, both of Sweden—by the same, Jan. 8, Mr. Jeremiah Lewis to Miss Lucy E. Watson, both of Lovell.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mary, wife of Mr. John Whitehead, aged about 72 years. Mass. papers please copy.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, THOMAS A. DROWN, of Livermore in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage dated November 22, 1845, conveyed to Elbridge G. Fuller, of Livermore aforesaid, a certain parcel of land situated in said Livermore, with the buildings thereon, which deed of mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 46, Page 543; and the same Elbridge G. Fuller on the 13th day of June, 1846, assigned all his interest in said mortgage to the subscriber, which assignment is recorded with said Records, Book 81, Page 230; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason of the nonpayment of the notes therein described, I give this notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such cases provided.

I. B. PUMPILLY.

Turner, Jan. 10, 1849. 3w 39 *

Freedom Notice.

THIS may certify, that I have this day, for a valuable consideration, given my son,

HORATIO DUDLY TORRY,

a minor, his time to trade and act for himself until he shall be of lawful age. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.

DANIEL D. TORRY.

Attest—JOHN J. HOLMAN.
Dixfield, January 6th, 1849. 3w37

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, having been duly authorized by the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of ZEBULON BRYANT, late of Greenwood in said County, deceased.

The property lies in the Easterly part of said town of Greenwood, on Young's Hill, so called, bounded on the South by land owned by Thomas Crocker, Esq., East by Paris Line, North by land owned by Charles Young Jr., West by road leading through the Young neighborhood, so called, containing about one hundred thirty acres, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Woodshed. The Farm consists tillage, mowing, pasturage and woodland.

A very desirable opportunity is here offered for safe investment, as the property must be sold. If not sold at private sale it will be sold at Auction.

☞ Ten of fifteen tons of good English Hay, on the premises, belonging to the Widow of said deceased, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon.

For further particulars, apply to

ISAAC MANN, } Administrator
Paris, Jan. 13, 1849. tf 37 } on said estate.

County Commissioners' Accounts.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To FRANCIS L. RICE, *Dr.*

For services as County Commissioner.

March, 1848—To eight days writing Reports and making plans of locations for 1847,	$20 00
April 11—Travel from Porter to Monmouth and returning, 175 miles, on petition of H. V. Cumston, Agent or M. Two days attendance, viewing and hearing parties, and Ferriage,	17 50
" 26—Travel from Porter to Canton on petition of Jno. Simmons, Agent of Canton, 70 miles,—Ferriage, 10 c.	5 25
Two days viewing & hearing parties,	7 10
" 28—One day viewing and hearing parties on petition of Gideon Ellis,	5 00
" 29—Two days locating on petition of R. B. Dunn and others,	2 50
Travel from Canton to Porter, 70 miles,—Ferriage 10—Stationery 33,	7 43
	69 78

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To FRANCIS L. RICE, *Dr.*

For services as County Commissioner.

May 23, 1848—To travel from Porter to Brownfield, 6 ms, on petition of Nath'l Hill & others,	80
Two days viewing route on said pet.	5 00
" 25—Travel from Porter to Bridgton & Peare in Brownfield and returning, 78 miles, on petition of R. Peare and others,	2 80
One day viewing, hearing parties and locating on same,	2 50
" 26 to 29—Four days hearing parties and locating on petition of N. Hill and others,	10 00
Travel from Bridgton Falls to home four miles on same,	40
June 6—Travel from Porter to Livermore and returning, 175 miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn and others,	17 50
Six days locating on said petition,	15 00
" 20—Travel from Porter to Fryeburg and returning, 82 miles, on petition of A. Gibson and others,	3 20
Half day to adjourn on said petition,	1 25
" 22—Travel from Porter to Leeds, 75 miles, pet. of L. Lothrop et als,—Ferriage 10,	7 60
Two days viewing route and hearing parties,	5 00
" 27—Travel from Porter to Turner and returning, 140 miles, on petition of Isaac Strickland and others,	14 00
Six days viewing route and hearing parties on same,	15 00
July 6—Travel from Porter to Andover Falls, 76 miles; petition W. V. Porter,	7 60
Ferriage 10—Five days viewing route on same,	12 00
" 11—Travel from Mexico to Rumford and Rumford to Roxbury, 26 ms, on pet. of P. C. Virgin & als. and Ferriage,	2 10
One day locating on said petition,	2 50
" 12 13—Two days hearing parties and adjudicating petition W. V. Porter,	5 00
" 14—Travel from Roxbury to Porter, 75 miles—Ferriage 10 cents,	7 60
" 18—Travel from Porter to Turner, 67 ms. Petition of Jno. Swett and others, Two days viewing route, hearing parties and adjudicating,	6 70
" 25—Travel from Porter to Fryeburg and returning, 82 miles, on petition of A. Gibson and others,	3 20
Three days viewing route and hearing parties,	7 50
Aug. 15—Travel from Porter to Sumner and from Buckfield to Porter, 121 miles, petition of Daniel Parsons and others,	12 10
Eight days viewing, hearing and locating on said petition,	20 00
" 23—Travel from Porter to Jno. Quint's in Brownfield and returning, 14 miles, on petition of Wm. Quint and others,	1 40
One day viewing route and hearing parties on same,	2 50
" 31—Travel from Porter to Sweden and returning, 68 miles, on petition of Uriah Dresser, Agent of Lovell,	6 80
One day attendance on same,	2 50
Sept. 6 to 10—Four days writing Reports,	10,00
" 13—Travel from Porter to Letter B, and back, 175 ms. on pet. of F. Smith et als,	17 50
Seven days attendance on said petition, and Ferriage 10 cents,	17 60
Oct. 3—Travel from Porter to Lewiston Falls and from Turner to Porter, 128 miles, on petition of I. Strickland & others,	12 50
Nine days locating on said petition,	22 50
" 24—Travel from Porter to Roxbury and returning, 170 miles, on petition of W. V. Porter,	17 00
Seven days locating on said petition, Ferriage,	17 60
Nov. 14—Travel from Porter to Fryeburg, 16 miles, petition of A. Gibson,	1 60
Eight days locating on said petition,	20 00
" 22—Travel from Hiram to Brownfield and from Fryeburg to Porter, 22 miles, petition Selectmen of Brownfield,	2 20
Six days viewing, hearing and locating on same,	15 00
Dec. 8—Travel from Porter to Woodstock, 67 miles, pet. Wm. Gallison & others,	6 70
Two days viewing route, hearing parties and locating on same,	5 00
" 7—Travel from Woodstock to Rumford Corner, 7 miles, on petition of G. W. Cushman,	70
Four days viewing route and hearing parties on same,	10 00
" 12—Travel from Woodstock to Dixfield, 30 miles, petition of Lewis Reed, Agent of Mexico,	3 00
Two days viewing route and hearing parties on same,	5 00
" 14—Travel from Mexico to Woodstock and from Woodstock to Porter, 82 miles, on petition of S. W. Cushman and others,—Ferriage,	8 40
Four days hearing parties on said pet.	10 00
" 26—To two days writing Reports,	5 00
Paid for Stationery one dollar,	1 00
	168 28

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To JOHN REED, *Dr.*

For services as County Commissioner.

1848—April 14. To travel from Roxbury to Monmouth and returning on petition of H. V. Cumston, Agent of M. 68 miles,	9 80
To three days attendance on said pet.	
Four Ferriages 40 cents,	7 90
April 26th—To postage, 10c. Travel from Roxbury to Canton on petition of John Simmons, Agent of C. 23 miles,	2 40
Two days attendance on said petition,	5 00
One day attendance on petition of Gideon Ellis,	2 50
" 29—Two days attendance on petition of R. B. Dunn,	5 00
Travel from Canton to Roxbury, 23 ms.	2 30
	34 70
May 21—Travel from Roxbury to Brownfield on pet. of Nath'l Hill & others, 69 ms.	8 00
Two days attendance on said pet.	5 00
" 22—Travel from Porter to Brownfield on petition of Jacob Peare & als, 28 ms.	2 80
One day attendance on said petition,	2 50
" 29th—Four days attendance on petition of Nath'l Hill and others,	10 00
Travel from Porter to Roxbury on s'd petition, 99 miles, two Ferriages 20c	2 20
June 10—Travel from Roxbury to Livermore and returning, on petition of R. B. Dunn and others, 68 miles,	5 80
Five days attendance on said petition,	
Two Ferriages 20 cents,	12 70
" 22—Travel from Roxbury to Leeds and returning on petition of L. Lothrop and others, 88 miles,	8 80
" 24—Two days attendance on said petition	
Two Ferriages 20 cents,	5 20
" 27—Travel from Roxbury to Turner and returning, on petition of Isaac Strickland and others, 100 miles,	10 00
Six days attendance on said petition,	
Two Ferriage 20 cents,	15 20
July 6—Travel from Roxbury to Andover on petition of Wm. V. Porter, 18 miles,	1 80
Seven days attendance on said pet.	17 50
Travel from Mexico to Roxbury 8 ms.	80
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford on petition of P. C. Virgin & als, 32 ms.	3 20
One day attendance on said petition,	
Two Ferriage 20 cents,	2 70
" 18—Travel from Roxbury to Turner on petition of John Sweit & als, 50 ms.	5 00
Two days attendance on said petition,	
One Ferriage 10 cents,	5 10
" 25—Travel from Roxbury to Fryeburg on petition of A. Gibson & als, 68 miles.	6 80
Three days attendance on said pet.	7 50
Travel from Brownfield to Roxbury, 76 miles,—Two Ferriages 20 cents,	7 80
Aug. 15—Postage on 4 letters 20,—travel from Roxbury to Sumner and returning from Buckfield on petition of Daniel Parsons and others, 78 miles,	8 00
Eight days attendance on said pet.,	
Two Ferriages, 20 cents,	20 20
" 28th—Travel from Roxbury to Brownfield on petition of Wm. V. Quint & others	
seventy-eight miles,	7 80
One day attendance on said petition,	
One Ferriage 10 cents,	2 60
" 30—Travel from Roxbury to Sweden on petition of Uriah Dresser, 62 miles,	2 40
One day attendance on said petition,	2 50
Travel from Sweden to Roxbury, 68 miles, one Ferriage 10 cents,	6 90
Sept. 13—Travel from Roxbury to Letter B, on pet. of F. Smith & als. 94 miles,	6 30
Seven days attendance on said pet.	17 50
Oct. 2—Travel from Roxbury to Lewiston on pet. of I. Strickland & als. 66 miles,	6 30
" 11—Nine days attendance on said pet.	
One Ferriage 10 cents,	22 60
" 24—Travel from Roxbury to Andover on petition of Wm. V. Porter, 18 miles,	1 80
Seven days attendance on said pet.	17 50
Travel from Mexico to Roxbury on said petition, 8 miles,	80
Nov. 14—Travel from Roxbury to Fryeburg and returning on petition of A. Gibson and others, 134 miles,	13 60
Six days attendance on said petition,	16 20
" 21—Travel from Roxbury to Brownfield on pet. of Selectmen of Brownfield, seventy-six miles,	7 60
Five days attendance on said pet.	12 50
" 29—Travel from Fryeburg to Roxbury, sixty-eight miles, two Ferriages,	7 00
Dec. 5—Travel from Roxbury to Woodstock on petition of Wm. Gallison, 27 miles,	2 70
Two days attendance on said petition,	
One Ferriage,	6 10
" 7—Travel from Woodstock to Rumford on pet. of G. W. Cushman & als. 7 ms.	70
seven days attendance on said pet.	10 00
Travel from Woodstock to Roxbury, thirty miles, one Ferriage,	3 10
Dec. 12—Travel from Roxbury to Dixfield and returning on pet. of Lewis Reed, 26 ms	2 60
Two days attendance on same	5 00
Travel from Roxbury to Woodstock and returning on pet. of G. W. Cushman and others, 54 miles, 4 days attendance on same, 2 ferriages 12 c.	15 52
	411 82

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To AMERICA THAYER, *Dr.*

For services as County Commissioner.

April 11, 1848—Travel from Paris to Monmouth and back on pet. of H. V. Cumston, 66 ms.	5 60
Three days viewing and hearing parties, 50 cents,	7 70
" 25—Travel from Paris to Canton on pet. of John Simmons, Agent of Canton, seventeen miles,	1 70
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same,	5 00
" 28—One day viewing and hearing parties on petition of G. Ellis,	2 50
" 29—Two days locating on pet. of R.B. Dunn, Travel from Canton to Paris, 17 m's,	1 50
Ferriage 20 cents,	26 90
May 23, 1848—Travel from Paris to Brownfield on petition of Nath'l Hill, Jr., and others, 44 miles,—two days viewing and pet.	3 40
" 25—Travel from Porter to Brownfield on pet. of Rachl Peare & als. 28 miles,	2 80
One day viewing, hearing parties and locating on same,	2 50
" 27—Viewing and hearing parties on pet. of Nath'l Hill, Jr., & others,	10 00
" 30—Travel from Porter to Paris, 54 ms.	5 40
June 6—Travel from Paris to Livermore and back on pet. of R. B. Dunn, 40 miles,	4 00
Five days locating on same,	12 50
" 22—Travel from Paris to Leeds and back on pet. of L. Lothrop & als. 56 ms.	5 60
Two days viewing and hearing parties on the same,	5 00
" 27—Travel from Paris to Turner & back on pet. of I. Strickland & als. 25 ms.	2 50
Five days viewing and hearing parties on same,	12 50
July 6—Travel from Paris to Andover Falls, forty miles,	4 00
Five days viewing &c. on petition of Wm. V. Porter, Agent of Roxbury,	12 50
" 12—Travel from Mexico to Rumford and back to Roxbury, twenty miles,	2 00
One day locating in Rumford,	2 50
" 14—Two days hearing parties and adjudicating on pet of Wm. V. Porter, Ag't	5 00
" 15—Travel from Roxbury to Paris, 44 ms.	4 40
" 18—Travel from Paris to Turner on pet. of John Sweit, twelve miles,	1 20
Two days viewing and hearing parties on the same,	5 00
" 24—Travel from Paris to Fryeburg on petition of A. Gibson & others, 40 ms.	4 00
" 28—Four days viewing and hearing parties on same,	10 00
" 29—Travel from Brownfield to Paris, 48 ms	4 80
Aug. 15—Travel from Paris to Sumner on pet. of Daniel Parsons and others 9 miles,	90
Eight days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same,	20 00
" 23—Travel from Buckfield to Paris, 6 ms	60
" 29—Travel from Paris to Brownfield on pet. of Wm. B. Quint & als. 50 miles,	5 00
One day viewing and hearing parties on same,	2 50
" 30—Travel from Brownfield to Sweden on petition of Uriah Dresser, Agent of Lovell, twenty-five miles,	2 50
" 31—One day viewing and hearing parties on same,	2 50
Travel from Sweden to Paris, 25 ms.	2 50
Sept. 13—Travel from Paris to Letter B. and back on pet. of F. Smith, 100 miles,	10 00
Seven days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same,	17 50
Oct. 3—Travel from Paris to Lewiston on pet. of I. Strickland and others, 25 miles,	2 50
Nine days viewing and locating on said petition,	22 50
" 12—Travel from Turner to Paris, 12 ms.	1 20
" 24—Travel from Paris to Roxbury on pet of Wm. V. Porter, Agent, 40 miles,	4 00
Seven days locating on same,	17 50
Nov. 1—Travel from Roxbury to Paris, 40 ms	4 00
" 13—Travel from Paris to Fryeburg, 40 ms	4 00
" 20—Seven days locating on petition of Abel Gibson,	17 50
" 21—Travel from Hiram Bridge to Brownfield, seven miles,	70
Two days viewing and hearing parties on pet. Selectmen of Brownfield,	5 00
" 23—Travel from Brownfield Center to M. Springs in Hiram, five miles,	
Two days locating on petition of Abel Gibson,	5 00
" 25—Travel from S. Stickney's in Brownfield to Brownfield Center, 3 miles,	30
" 27—Three days locating on petition of Selectmen of Brownfield,	7 50
Travel from Fryeburg to Paris, 40 ms	4 00
Dec. 5—Travel from Paris to Woodstock on pet. of Wm. Gallison & als. 16 miles,	1 60
Two days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same,	5 00
" 7—Travel from Woodstock to Rumford Corner on pet. of G. W. Cushman, 8 ms	80
Four days viewing on said pet. and travel from Billings School house in Woodstock to Paris, 19 miles,	11 20
" 12—Travel from Paris to Dixfield on pet. of Lewis Reed, Ag't of Mexico, 26 ms.	2 60
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same,	5 00
" 14—Travel from Mexico to Woodstock, eighteen miles,	1 80
Four days hearing parties and adjudicating on pet. of G. W. Cushman,	10 00
Travel from Woodstock to Paris, 16 ms.	1 60
	336 90

Oxford County Commissioners Courts.

May Term, 1848.

Francis L. Rice,	Travel, 100 miles, $10 00	$25 00
	Attendance 6 days, 15 00	
John Reed,	Travel, 80 miles, $8 00	$23 20
	Attendance, 6 days, $15 00	
	Ferriage, 20	
America Thayer,	Travel, 5 miles, 10	$13 30
	Attendance, 5 days, 12 50	

July, 1848, Adjourned Term.

Francis L. Rice,	Travel, 66 miles, 6 60	$16 70
	Attendance, 4 days, 10 00	
John Reed,	Travel, 66 miles, 6 60	$15 80
	Attendance, 4 days, 10 00	
	Ferriage, 20	
America Thayer,	Travel, 20 miles, 2 00	$9 50
	Attendance, 3 days, 7 50	

September Term, 1848.

Francis L. Rice,	Travel, 100 miles, 10 00	$17 50
	Attendance, 3 days, 7 50	
John Reed,	Travel, 80 miles, 8 00	$15 70
	Attendance, 3 days, 7 50	
	Ferriage, 20	
America Thayer,	Travel, 2 miles, 10	$8 30
	Attendance, 3 days, 7 50	

Oct. 1848, Adjourned Term.

Francis L. Rice,	Attendance 1 day, 2 50	$2 50
John Reed	Travel, 66 miles, 6 60	$8 30
	Attendance, 1 day, 2 50	
	Ferriage, 10	
America Thayer,	Attendance, 1 day, 2 50	$2 50

Dec. 1848, Adjourned Term.

Francis L. Rice,	Travel, 100 miles, 10 00	$22 50
	Attendance, 6 days, 12 50	
John Reed,	Travel, 80 miles, 8 00	$20 50
	Attendance, 5 days, 12 50	
America Thayer,	Travel, 8 miles, 80	$13 32
	Attendance, 5 days, 12 50	

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, January 10th, 1849.

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by

CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License of the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, on Saturday, the third day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. at L. Crockett & Son's Store in Andover in said county, so much of the Real Estate of

JAMES F. ABBOTT,

late of said Andover, deceased, as will produce the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of about one-fourth of an acre of land situated at Andover Corner, with a two story dwelling house, porch, wood shed and stable thereon, all in good repair.

FARNUM ABBOTT, } Administrator
Andover, January 6th, 1849. 36 } on said estate.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I will sell at public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of March A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the late

JONATHAN HOLMAN,

in Dixfield, deceased, so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges, viz:—The right of redeeming the Homestead Farm on which the said deceased lived. Also one-third of lot No. seven, in the seventh Range of lots in Dixfield, the whole lot containing one hundred acres. Also, one-third of lot No. five, in the sixth Range of lots in Dixfield, the whole containing one hundred acres. Also, one-third of one-third of the Strickland lot, so called, in Dixfield, unless previously sold at private sale. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

AMASA HOLMAN, Administrator.
Dixfield, Dec. 26, 1848. 36

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following described Real Estate belonging to

BENJAMIN CARTER,

a minor and heir of Timothy Carter, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, viz:—"All that part of Lots numbered sixteen and seventeen in the eighth Range of Lots in said Bethel, of which the said Timothy Carter died seized."

EBENEZER EAMES, } Guardian of
Bethel, January 8, 1849. 36 } said minor.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

CHARLES L. WADSWORTH, late of Hiram,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

PELEG C. WADSWORTH.
January 4th, 1849. 36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JOSHUA RANDALL, Jr., late of Dixfield,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

THOMAS PARKER.
Nov. 28, 1848. 4?

To the Hon. the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford in session this first Tuesday of Jan 1849.

CORDELIA CUSHMAN, of Buckfield in said County, widow of Levi Cushman, late of said Buckfield, deceased, and Guardian to the infant son, LEVI CUSHMAN, a minor under twenty-one years, respectfully presents that her said Ward is seized in fee of two certain parcels of real estate, one of which is one-fourth part of a certain Gunpowder Mill or Factory, situated in the town of Sumner in said County, with the water-privilege and buildings thereto belonging as conveyed to Wm. Cressey, Deplura H. Bisbee, Amory H. Allen and Samuel Thoms, by Winchester Spalding and by William Dailey, by their several deeds, and by the deed of said Cressey to said Levi Cushman, deceased, all which deeds are duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county—The other parcel being two-thirds part of a certain Saw Mill, with the water-privilege and land thereto belonging, situated in said Buckfield, as conveyed to said Cushman, deceased, and others by Samuel F. Brown and Jane his wife and by Lorenzo Atwood to said deceased, by their several deeds which are recorded as aforesaid.

That from the peculiar character of the business of both these establishments with the circumstance of being connected with so many co-partners, it becomes extremely inconvenient for her so to conduct the business as to render it conducive to the interest of said minor, and that therefore it would be, in the opinion of your petitioner and of the friends of her said Ward, for his benefit that his said several interests in said estates be sold and the proceeds thereof be put out at interest: for which reason the said Guardian prays that she or some other friend of her said Ward, may be licensed to dispose of said interests and all their incidents, for the above named purpose, either at public or private sale, under the requirements of the law in such cases provided.

CORDELIA CUSHMAN.
Buckfield, Jan. 2, 1849.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine—

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate, of Wills, &c., in and for the County of Oxford.

ALANSON BRYANT, of Oxford in the County aforesaid, Guardian of GEORGE BRYANT, a minor, and heir of Eliab Richmond, formerly of said Oxford, deceased, respectfully represents that the said minor is seized and possessed of a certain part or portion, viz: Of the following described real estate situated in said Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: On the Northwest by land owned by Ebezer R. Holmes, called the Stedman Lot; on the Southwest by land owned by John Caldwell of Paris; on the Southeast by land said to be owned by the heirs of Jacob Tewksbury, deceased; and on the Northeast by lands owned by Asva Thayer and Amos Downing; that the estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor, the annual expenses and taxes exceeding any income therefrom; that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your Honor to grant him a license to sell and convey the same, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ALANSON BRYANT.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of HARRIETT GOODWIN, Administratrix of the estate of Carl Goodwin, late of said Fryeburg, deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue) for the payment of his debts and incidental charges; and also on her petition praying for allowance out of the personal property of said deceased, her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of ABIGAIL PACKARD, widow of Henry H. Packard, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
36 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of LUCRETIA BEAN, Widow of Samuel Bean, late of Newry in said county, deceased, praying the allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
36 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of WILLIAM SAWYER, praying to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Betsey Eastman late of Stowe, in said county, deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
36 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

AMERICA BISBEE, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ASA THAYER, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate;

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
36 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of ABIGAIL PACKARD, widow of Henry H. Packard, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show c

POETRY.

The Worship of Nature.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The ocean looketh up to heaven,
As 'twere a living thing;
The homage of its waves is given
In ceaseless worshipping.

They kneel upon the sloping sand,
As bends the human knee;
A beautiful and tireless band—
The priesthood of the sea.

They pour the glittering treasures out
Which in the deep have birth;
And chant their awful hymns about
The watching hills of earth.

The green earth sends its incense up
From every mountain shrine—
From every flower and dewy cup
That greeteth the sun-shine.

The mists are lifted from the rills,
Like the white wing of prayer
They lean above the ancient hills,
As doing homage there.

The forest tops are lowly cast
O'er breezy hill and glen,
As in a prayerful spirit passed
On nature as on men.

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world,
E'en as repentant love;
Ere, to the blessed breeze unfurled,
They fade in light above.

The sky it is a temple arch—
The blue and wavy air
Is glorious with the spirit-march
Of messengers at prayer.

The gentle moon, the kindling sun,
The many stars are given,
As shrines to burn earth's incense on—
The altar-fires of Heaven!

SIMEON SIMPSON, ESQUIRE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

Mrs. Whittredge is a lady who enjoys a joke as well as anybody, but she has a faculty of looking serious and candid even when her 'risibles' are very much excited. Firmness and decision are the principal traits in her character, but together with these she possesses a good nature, and as warm a heart as ever beat in woman's breast. This lady looked benevolently at Sim, and with a slight inclination of the head, asked him if he was the gentleman who had made application for board and lodgings.

'I'm the chap,' replied Simeon, 'D'ye think ye can 'commodote a feller purty reasonable eh?'

'My terms are three dollars a week,' replied Mrs W.

Sim turned his head so suddenly in his magnificent collar, that it rattled like pasteboard: and his eyes opened wide with astonishment.

'Three dollars!' he exclaimed. 'Mighty! a feller can get board for half that in the country!'

'Very well,' said Mrs. W. 'That is as cheap as I take anybody, and if the terms don't suit you, you can try somewhere else.'

She was about to show him to the door, when Sim stopped her.

'That 'ere's high,' he said, 'but I don't know as I can do any better than to try it here. You see I've come to Boston as a witness, and I don't know jest exactly how long I shall stay. Father told me to go to a good house, where I'd see no bad actions, for I've al'ys been used to behavin' myself and seein' other folks behave, and I care more about that than I do jest about the money. You don't keep any unruly boarders, I hope?'

Mrs. W. drew down her face, and assured Sim with the most candid expression of countenance, that all her boarders had the reputation of being sober, honest, moral, industrious young men. Upon which Sim said he'd 'try it with her a few days,' telling her at the same time, that she would find him as sober and moral as any.

'Hows'ever,' said he, 'I shall probably want to go out a little while after tea, if you've no objections. I've got to go and see Mr. Mitchell, down to the depot. I thought I'd mention it, so you wouldn't think it strange. You let folks go out, I s'pose, when you're sure they ain't goin' to do anything bad?'

Mrs. W. assured him that she had not the least objection to his going out at night, adding that he was at liberty to stay out as long as he pleased.

'That 'erd's kind, now, by George'' said Sim.

'But I s'pose a feller can't be out after eight o'clock, any way?'

'Why not?' asked Mrs. W., with the most serious look she could command.

'Why, they have a guard to take care of folks then; haven't they?'

Here Mrs. W. was taken with a violent fit of coughing; on recovering from which, she replied that if folks didn't behave themselves in the streets, they would be taken care of by the guard, but that peaceable persons would not be molested.

'I'm glad of that,' said Sim, 'for I was thinking that if I should have to wait to see Mr. Mitchell till arter eight, and the guard should ketch me, how 'twould sound out where I live. You say they won't touch peaceable men; do you think they'd see anything in my looks that wasn't jist right, and take me up on suspicion? No danger of that, is there?'

Mrs. W. silenced his fears on that point, and making an excuse for leaving him, hastened to the dining-room, where she could give way to her feelings, which she found it impossible to restrain. Of what nature her feelings were on the occasion, I leave it to the reader to imagine.

Shortly after, Mrs. W., having shaken her sides till she was faint, called on Mr. Flingington in his room, and related to him all that had taken place. This Flingington, who is a laughter-loving, excitable, devil-may-care sort of fellow, determined to make capital sport out of Sim Simpson, Esquire, and conjure up the spirit of mirth for the benefit of his fellow boarders. He waited till evening, when there was a good company in the parlor, and Sim among the rest, having just returned from the depot, where he had been to see Mr. Mitchell. [illegible] of a Flingington got into conversation with him, at once, made him tell all about his family, and his journey to Boston, and other affairs which proved highly interesting and amusing to the company.

In the course of the evening there was an alarm of fire, which excited Mr. Simpson very much. This afforded Flingington an opportunity of sport which he could not let pass without profiting by it. He accordingly filled Sim's imagination with tales of fires, fallings-in of roofs, crushing of walls, mangling of firemen, and 'hair breadth 'scapes' of men, women, and children, which far surpassed in horror anything Sim had ever heard. Listening with eyes wide open, mouth ajar, and hair bristling up—

"Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

Sim appeared on the point of exploding like an over-charged boiler, or a cannon, to which the match is applied.

'There's no danger,' he stammered, laughing nervously, 'no danger of this house getting a-fire in the night, is there?'

'I expect nothing else,' said Flingington, perfectly serious. 'I have lived in twenty houses since last January, and have been burnt out of every one. Once I jumped from a three story window and sprained my little finger, and another time I couldn't get out of the house till it fell, when I darted over the burning timbers and sinking walls, having every rag of clothing scorched off my back, and even my hair and eyebrows singed!'

'Lor! O Lor!' exclaimed Sim, starting to his feet, 'what should I do? If I should go to bed and the house should burn up before I could get my pantaloons on—Oh! I won't go to bed at all—see if I do! I ain't going to be burnt up alive for anybody. I'll set up all night first!'

'You forget,' remarked Flingington, coolly, 'that people can't sit up after ten o'clock in Boston—'

'Can't they, no how?'

'Not without a ticket from the guard,' replied F., while his companions burst into a roar of laughter.

'And then can they?' asked Sim.

'To be sure.'

Sim laid his hand on Flingington's arm, and regarding him with a look of earnest entreaty, said—

'Mister, if you'll git me a ticket from the guard, so I won't hef to go to bed to-night, and be burnt up in my sleep, I'll give you anything you ask!'

Flingington replied that he could do a favor without being paid, and immediately handed Mr. Simpson the 'ace of spades,' which he selected from a pack of cards, saying, with that in his possession, he could sit up as long as he pleased, and the Guard would n't dare molest him.

The company soon after retired, leaving Sim in the possession of the parlor.

The house did not burn up that night, and on the following morning, the law case in which Sim was to be a witness being postponed, he returned to his father's house, thankful that he escaped the perils of the city.

If ever Mr. Simpson comes to Boston again, and we know of his whereabouts, we promise the reader, who has probably become interested in his fortunes, that he shall receive full and satisfactory information on the subject.

WHY DIDN'T YE SAY SO.

"Sarah, take the coffee down stairs, and burn it, and be careful to stand over it and turn it well; by the way, does thee understand burning coffee?' said a Quaker lady to a new hand she had just hired.

"Och, sure, mistress, an did I come all the way from the auld countree, and not know how to burn coffee—bad luck to it, to-indade.'

"Very well then, if thee understands it attend to it properly." So saying she retired upstairs, leaving the daughter of the Emerald Isle to do the business. About an hour afterwards, the old lady thinking she smelled something burning, proceeded down stairs, there she found poor Sarah standing on one of the old fashioned grates, puffing and blowing, with the poker in her hand stirring the coffee in among the coal, as fast as possible.

"Stop, Sarah, stop why what on earth it thee about? What is the doing with the coffee in the fire?"

"Shure madam, an didn't ye tell me to *burn* it?"

"Why, dear me, Sarah, I meant roast it, thee knows. Oh, dear."

"Indade then, why didn't we say so"—Scott's Weekly Paper.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper, for sale at the Office of the Oxford Democrat, Paris Hill.

Warrantee Deeds
Mortgage "
Quit-Claim "
Administrators' deeds
Quit-Claim "
Surety "
Sheriffs' Returns
Sheriffs' Receipts
Sheriffs' Bonds
Justice Writs
Justice Executions
Trustee Writs
Trustee Executions
Court Writs
Notes
Confession Notes
Mortgage on personal
Bonds of Sale
Submissions
Orders
Receipts
Agreements
Account and Receipts
Scire Facias
Constable Bonds
Jail Bonds
Poor Debtors Oath
Citations
Subpœnas
Town Orders
Warrants to Collectors
Highway Surveyors' Lists
Marriage Certificates
Certificates of Marriage
Depositions
Captions to Depositions
Powers of Attorney
Leases
Justice Dockets
&c. &c. &c.

All orders for the above, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to. B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1848. tf 24

A. & St. L. Railroad Company.

I HEREBY give notice to the delinquent Stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, that I am instructed to advertise and sell all shares upon which [illegible] and have been paid prior to the [illegible] next.
CHAS. E. FARRELL, Treasurer.
Dec. 23, 1848. 3w

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

NEW STORE & NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A. C. DENISON & C. P. TRUE

HAVING FORMED A CONNECTION IN BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM OF

DENISON & TRUE,

AND having made large additions to their Store the past Summer, making it now the largest Store in the County, are now receiving from Portland, Boston, and New York

A Large and General Assortment of Goods,

adapted to the country trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

CAN AND WILL BE SOLD LOW;

and they would respectfully invite new and old customers to call and examine their Stock of Goods, as we can and will sell at prices that shall satisfy. We intend to keep every article usually kept in a Variety Store, among which may be found

Blue, Black, Brown and Gold Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Beaver and other thick Cloths for Overcoats
Fancy and Black Cassimeres and Doe Skins; Steel Mixed, Grey, and Blue Satinetts;
Vestings, of all qualities and styles.—Prints Patches.
DRESS and CLOAK GOODS, such as Colorgne, Lustres, Lyonese, Alpaccas, Madama Stripes, M. deLaines
Ginghams, &c. &c. Also,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings, of all qualities; Ticking; Batting; Red, White, and Orange Flannels
Gloves; Laces; Edgings, and White Goods of all kinds.

Hats, Caps, Buffaloes, Mufs, Feathers.

A Great Variety of ROOM PAPERS and CARPETINGS. Also—A Splendid Assortment of
Crockery Ware and Looking Glasses; Hard Ware;
W. I Goods and Groceries, Corn, Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, Steel,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
RUBBER OVERSHOES, all kinds.
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER.
LAMP AND LINSEED OILS, PAINTS, GROUND LEAD, ETC.

WANTED,

10,000 Bushels of OATS; 2000 do. BEANS; 200 do. RYE;
20 Tons of APPLE; 10,000 Pounds of WOOL;
50 Tons of RAGS delivered at Paper Mill at Steep Falls, or at their Store;
20 Tons ROUND HOGS in two or three weeks.

For which CASH in part will be paid, if wanted.

DENISON & TRUE.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1848. tf 25

RE-FITTED, RE-FURNISHED, AND RE-FILLED.

WM. M. CUSHMAN,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MAINE STREET, NORWAY.

HAVING fitted up and painted and otherwise improved his jewelry store, has received an assortment of fashionable and elegant

New Goods,

which added to his former stock makes as an
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
as can be found in the State, all of which has been bought exceedingly low, and will sell
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST!
He invites attention to the following, which in part compose his stock:
GOLD AND SILVER LEPINE
AND COMMON
WATCHES,
—A large assortment of—
FINGER RINGS, BREAST PINS, GOLD GUARD AND FOB CHAINS,
WATCH KEYS AND SEALS, BRACELETS AND BRACELET CLASPS,
GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, LOCKETS, &c. &c.,
—together with every variety of fine—
JEWELRY GOODS!
BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS,
BEADS, COMBS, WALLETS, FLOWER VASES, CORAL NECKLACES,
CARD CASES, WORK CASES, SILVER SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES,
and an endless variety of useful and fashionable
FANCY GOODS!
Repairing.
Norway Village, Oct. 20, 1848. tf 25

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. M. W. GOODNOW,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and customers that she has just returned from Boston with a new and splendid assortment of
STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY
BONNETS.
—ALSO—
CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.
Norway Village, Oct. 20, 1848. tf 25

PRESSEY & BARROWS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture, Chairs, &c.

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

PREPARE FOR WINTER!!

PETER S. FROST,

Fashionable Tailor,

Norway Village,

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends to [illegible] at his old stand, over the Store of Messrs. Pressey & Barrows, where he is ready to execute all favors in the CLOTHING line, with promptness and in the latest style that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs none but experienced workmen, and will warrant all work done in his establishment to be made in the best style, and of the best materials.
He has just received from Boston and N. York the
Fall and Winter Fashions,
and will furnish any style of garment the customers may desire.
A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, &c. &c. always on hand.
Garments made to order in the shortest notice.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY two or three apprentice boys.
Oct. 16, 1848. tf 23

CONSUMPTION CURED!

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM, the Great English Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary diseases, still stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as the most elegant, agreeable, and effectual curative of those formidable complaints, now known to the civilized world.

Since first laid in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its pre-eminent merit in all parts of the country, as the great and

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

in the worst cases of Pulmonary disease; and the best and most agreeable curative of all slight forms of colds, cough and inflammation, that can possibly be used.

SPITTING OF BLOOD!

This fearful symptom of approaching Consumption, is speedily checked and prevented by the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, which heals the affected membrane, removes the incipient tubercles, and restores those vital organs, the lungs, to a sound and healthy condition.

REMEMBER THIS:

Spitting of Blood always arises from a tendency to Tuberculous diseases, and if not checked, at the outset, will sooner or later determine in death. A person who raises Blood once, will raise Blood again, unless a proper curative is immediately employed.

PAIN IN THE SIDE!

This distressing symptom of Consumption arises from inflammation of the Lungs, of the Membrane called the Pleura, or from Bronchial affection of the same organs. In either case it is a very dangerous symptom. It prevents the lungs from freely performing their office, and if not relieved, will produce a fatal result. The cause of this symptom should be removed at once, and nothing can possibly afford so speedy and effectual relief as Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, which is now universally acknowledged as the Great Pulmonary Remedy, discovered by Dr. Buchan, which contains no ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its operations.

BE WISE TO-DAY!

Delay in any Consumptive tendency, is suspicious! Resort to the only sure remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and you will find relief. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life is a CERTAIN CURATIVE. If you have any symptoms above described, [illegible] in time.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or one dollar per bottle. For sale by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. For sale in Paris by [illegible] Agents.—David F. Bradlee & Son, Boston, Mass., sole Agents for the United States and British American Provinces.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; E. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; S. H. S. Waterford; John Blake, Bangor; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Portland; H. Blake, Harrison; L. Mason, Portland. And sold by the dealers in Medicine generally throughout New England. 1y15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

PHYSICAL BITTERS,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters have now become a standard medicine, and are universally approved by physicians as a safe, certain, and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Cutaneous diseases; Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Biliary Disorders, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Worms and Sour Stomach, Ulcers and Blotches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples on the Face, Tumors, Inflammatory Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples on the Face, Tumors, Inflammatory Affections, Loathing of Food, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Colds and Chills, Fevers, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Prolapsus Uteri, Whites, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Female Obstructions, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Incontinence of Urine, Female Complaints, Gravel, Stone, Kidney Diseases, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Heart, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Itch, Scaly Eruptions, Mercurial Diseases, Syphilis, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, or any Impurity of the Blood, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

For further particulars see pamphlets, which can be had gratis of the Agents.

DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY PHYSICAL BITTERS are prepared only by DAVID F. BRADLEE & SON, Boston, Mass.

Agents wanted in the principal towns in the United States and Canada. Address Dr. S. S. HUTH,
707 Broadway, New York, post paid.
Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

All letters and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
March 17, 1848. tf 30

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1848. 3t tf

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Deering's & Canal Bank's New Blocks)
Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 9

T. H. KELLEY,

TAILOR,

NORWAY VILLAGE,

HAS just rec'd a new and good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will manufacture into the description of Garments the taste of his customers may demand, at short notice and on reasonable terms.
All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Wanted Immediately,

Three or four Tailoress Girls, to whom good wages will be paid.
Also—three or four Apprentice Girls.
Norway, Dec. 8, 1848. 3w 32

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL and WARE, of the most [illegible] manufacturing, and WARRANTED, [illegible] hand, which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

Any pattern of Stove not on hand will be [illegible] April 11, 1848. tf 43

HUNGARIAN BALSAM.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE SPEEDILY CURED!

[From the Portland Transcript of June 10, 1848.]

I DO hereby most cheerfully certify that I [illegible]

[illegible]

LEONARD WAS TWELVE YEARS OLD [illegible]

[illegible]

4w—tf 19

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the [illegible] that he has just received a large assortment of Sleighs, which he will sell low for Cash, or on short credit to approved customers. Call and examine before you purchase, as he will not be undersold.
C. P. KIMBALL.
Norway Village, Dec. 16, 1848. tf

IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for floors and Window Sashes, for sale by W. I. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 20, 1847.

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of
WM. I. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, for sale at the Office of the Democrat.
Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1848. B. WALTON.

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscriber, Agent for the manufacturers, is now receiving a large assortment of
Cooking, Air-Tight and Box Stoves and Fire Frames,
and invites all in want of such to give him a call, as he is confident that he will show them the articles with great pleasure. WM. I. GOODNOW.
Norway, Oct. 24, 1848. tf 25

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 175 pp. Mailed to any part of the U. S. for 25 cts. Address Dr. R. M. WEISSENHOFF, Box 2710, New York City.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mailed to any part of the U. S. for 25 cts. Address Dr. R. M. WEISSENHOFF, Box 2710, New York City.

Six Bottles of Dr. Weissenhoff's Liver Syrup for $10 for all Ruptures. Address Dr. R. M. WEISSENHOFF, Box 2710, New York City.

Dr. Weissenhoff's Female Supporters, given Gratis from his Office, 129 Nassau street, New York, to those who purchase above articles.

All letters must be post paid, and contain a remittance or satisfactory reference, or no attention will be paid to them.

Agents wanted in the principal towns in the United States and Canada. Address Dr. R. M. WEISSENHOFF, Box 2710, New York City.
Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK.

CHILD-BIRTH:

A Valuable Scientific Work upon the Subject of Gestation and Child-Birth, by R. M. WEISSENHOFF, M. D., late of Paris, just published in New York, by the Author.

THIS work contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to married persons or those contemplating marriage. It will be found of especial value to those whose means, health, or circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method avoiding these dangers and troubles at will, recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician, is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without purchasing any instrument, medicine, or other article, from the author. The means of prevention here set forth cost comparatively nothing, and are within the reach of all. The process is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate. Nor does it curtail matrimonial privileges in the least.

MORALLY CONSIDERED

The object of this work can be shown to be of the highest utility, and sustained by the soundest principles of prudence, political economy and virtue. It shows how a physiological effect may be produced scientifically and without injury to the constitution, which thousands attempt to accomplish by the most unsure and reprehensible means. The object is by no means new to the world. The means will be esteemed by all scientific, right-minded and sensible people as a discovery in physiology of the highest consequence to public morals and happiness.

THE INSTINCT OF NATURE.

Love, and the desire for union between the sexes, will be indulged, full, of prudence as we may. Without marriage, we have, in all countries, a debasement of one sex, and the criminal indulgence of the other: with marriage, and the unrestrained indulgence of the natural instinct, very often suffering and misery of the most painful character. Who, then, shall deny to man, in free accord, the right to marry and to regulate the instinct of nature?

YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

Young married people, whose fortunes are not yet established, will find in this work matter to interest them deeply, and information of the highest value, which they should not fail to obtain at any account, by a few dollars. Hundreds of married people, now advanced in life, have assured the author that if they had possessed such a treasure in early life, it would have saved them more than half the suffering and deprivation they have since endured.

UNHAPPY WIVES.

Unhappy wives, who feel that their physical condition and health totally unfit them to become the mothers of numerous offspring, and who reasonably fear that each period of confinement will terminate their existence, will find the discovery of this certain means of relief with unbounded joy. Let all such unfortunate and unhappy wives lose no time in procuring this important work. It will be to them a treasure beyond price, and prevent many an early and premature death.

HEREDITARY DISEASES.

Scrofula, Consumption, Insanity, Apoplexy, Disease of the Heart, and other horrible complaints, capable of transmission from parent to child, afflict many worthy people, who at the same time, are incapable of exposing themselves in the marriage state or their unfortunate fellow beings. Shall such persons be debarred from marriage on this account, or shall they marry and place birth to a feeble offspring destined to a life of suffering or an early death?—The answer to such questions will be found in the work here recommended.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Early marriages are strongly advised by all philosophers and writers upon social and political economy. Early marriages beyond all question tend to promote virtue and happiness; and with the power of regulating the greatest of our functions, made known in this work, may be freely entered into without fear of incurring responsibilities which cannot be sustained.

OVERPOPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Over population of the earth need no longer be apprehended. The calculations of Malthus, and the [illegible] fears of Robert Dale Owen, are alike rendered useless by the discovery here communicated to the world. "The control of men over his accidents," in this respect, at least, is here established. The wisdom of exercising such control, none who give the subject a moment's consideration can doubt.

HONESTY OF THE WORK.

☞ There is no deception or humbuggery of any kind about this work. It is precisely what it professes to be, a scientific publication, containing information of great value to married people, or those contemplating matrimony, expressed in plain language, free from all indecent, or unnecessary words, and entirely free from the nonsense with which many works are filled to increase their size. The whole work is comprised in a few pages, and contains all that is necessary to be known upon the subject. The means of protection it points out are simple, certain, and perfectly safe, and can be used by any one without the knowledge of any other person. It is the only work of the kind ever published, which can be relied upon, and is the result of the author's own experience and observation in his extensive practice.

PHYSICIANS, PROFESSORS, AND CLERGYMEN

In all parts of the country have given their highest commendations of this work. We have room for but a few:

New York, Sept. 1st, 1848.

Dr. R. M. Weissenhoff—Dear Sir: I should have replied to your letter [illegible] but for the hope that I should be able to [illegible] for the lord, and for the lacquey [illegible] consolation through [illegible] drudged away [illegible] manhood had [illegible] their steps of [illegible] er; and he glo[illegible] knowledge how [illegible] the poor cousin[illegible] cy chest! Gr[illegible] side of his cha[illegible] cised by Sir [illegible] Arundel, whos[illegible] well-doing of [illegible] on the footstep[illegible] rice to the vill[illegible] messenger said[illegible] board to warn [illegible] es pocket.

But the talk[illegible] purport. It w[illegible] and one at lea[illegible] have been the [illegible] turn to tell the [illegible] compliment on[illegible] ing him look [illegible] seamanlike," t[illegible] whom he took [illegible] that for such h[illegible] made return; [illegible] large winding-[illegible] wear out—the[illegible] wrapped, and [illegible] then hear that [illegible] man, and was [illegible] ing in the bay. [illegible] Giles Gaussen [illegible] from Sir Maur[illegible] hundred gold [illegible] More was to b[illegible] tual safety.

But their co[illegible] rush of the sai[illegible] as they heard [illegible] nounced the w[illegible]

"Well met, [illegible] on entering. [illegible] sound of your [illegible] sio I've heard [illegible] spent all your [illegible] be all the ligh[illegible] get rid of thes[illegible] fore sunset. [illegible] prize-money, [illegible] lows? You, [illegible] and father—a[illegible] I——'

There was a [illegible] man's voice as [illegible] subduing and

Rev E F CROWLEY.

New York, Sept. 1st, 1848.

Dr. R. M. Weissenhoff—Dear Sir: I should have replied to your letter [illegible] but for the hope that I should be able to [illegible] for the lord, and for the lacquey [illegible] consolation through the [illegible] drudged away [illegible] manhood had [illegible] their steps of [illegible] er; and he glo[illegible] knowledge how [illegible] the poor cousin[illegible] cy chest! Gr[illegible] side of his cha[illegible] cised by Sir [illegible] Arundel, whos[illegible] well-doing of [illegible] on the footstep[illegible] rice to the vill[illegible] messenger said[illegible] board to warn [illegible] es pocket.

But the talk[illegible] purport. It w[illegible] and one at lea[illegible] have been the [illegible] turn to tell the [illegible] compliment on[illegible] ing him look [illegible] seamanlike," t[illegible] whom he took [illegible] that for such h[illegible] made return; [illegible] large winding-[illegible] wear out—the[illegible] wrapped, and [illegible] then hear that [illegible] man, and was [illegible] ing in the bay. [illegible] Giles Gaussen [illegible] from Sir Maur[illegible] hundred gold [illegible] More was to b[illegible] tual safety.

But their co[illegible] rush of the sai[illegible] as they heard [illegible] nounced the w[illegible]

"Well met, [illegible] on entering. [illegible] sound of your [illegible] sio I've heard [illegible] spent all your [illegible] be all the ligh[illegible] get rid of thes[illegible] fore sunset. [illegible] prize-money, [illegible] lows? You, [illegible] and father—a[illegible] I——'

There was a [illegible] man's voice as [illegible] subduing and

J. L. SULLIVAN,

Professor of Chemistry, Iowa University.

Copies of this work will be sent, to any one sending a letter [illegible] to any part of the United States for $1, cash. Post paid, to

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Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.
☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.—Feb. 11, 1848. tf 41